

NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876.

With which is incorporated
"THE CHINA DIRECTORY."

THIS Work, in the FOURTEENTH year of its existence, is NOW READY FOR SALE. It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, is usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876" contains a

"CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH"

OF A
PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG,
AND
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF
SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

AND OF THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(Designed expressly for the Work);

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

AND

P. & O. COMPANY'S ROUTES,

AND

THE COAST OF CHINA;

AND THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE,

HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics

corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The present Volume also contains a

Directory of Singapore.

The CHRONICLE and Directory is

now the only publication of its kind for

China and Japan.

The Directory is published in two

Forms—Complete at \$5; or, with the Lists

of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c.,

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the case the sentence reads curiously enough. Briefly told the facts amount to this. The King of Burma is a petty tyrant who cannot be trusted, but who nevertheless has been treated by the British Government with an amount of consideration which is simply absurd. There is, moreover, some ground for suspicion that he was implicated in the Yunnan outrage. To speak of British presumption in connection with such a potentate is absolutely ludicrous.

But these false and foolish statements have their grave side. It matters very little indeed what the Russians choose to think of us, or how they interpret our movements. Nor need there be any great anxiety felt with regard to the impression such an official is likely to produce in Europe. Civilized Europe will know how to value the expressions of the St. Petersburg Press. But Asia is not equally well informed or as competent to discern between the true and the false. As the Times points out, the story given by the official organ of the Russian Government is chiefly worthy of remark because it will soon be published in the journal as the *Turkistan Gazette*, copied into the native prints of our Indian Empire, and retailed, with rich additions from Oriental fancy, in the bazaars of the East. It may create some uneasiness there, owing to the want of accurate knowledge among the mass of the people. There is sufficient truth in the statements to make some of the deductions appear plausible to those ignorant of the entire facts. Thus the British Government will, probably, be compelled, sooner or later, to annex Persia, and the circumstance that they could have done so long without title of the trouble or expense they have incurred will be lost sight of. The best vindication of British policy among the Asiatic races whose good fortune it is to exist under the Union Jack will be, after all, the good and beneficial results accruing from it. Russia is jealous of the influence acquired by England in China, and would fain weaken it if possible. This fact is plainly betrayed in the jaundiced view taken by the *Imvalide* of the late negotiations. It says that Sir Thomas Wade profited by the Maharajah's business "to compel the Chinese Government to send an apologetic embassy to London, to promise the opening of the Yunnan road, and to allow foreign diplomats to put themselves in direct communication, not only with the Peking Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but also with the other departments of the Chinese Administration. The last concession has evidently been exacted to create fresh opportunities for meddling with the domestic affairs of the Chinese Empire and exercising an arbitrary and weakening influence upon it. Over and above all this, China has been threatened by the English with war and the extinction of a large tribute. It is only natural, in these circumstances, that the Chinese should look after their army and fortify the approaches to Peking, Canton, and Fouchow." The assertion that the concession of intercourse with the different heads of departments was exacted by the British Minister to give fresh opportunities of meddling with China's domestic affairs is a barefaced falsehood. England never has desired to interfere with such affairs. All she is anxious for is that the Chinese Government shall respect the Treaties, and not put illegal and vexatious obstructions in the way of trade.

At the same time, if she can help China forward in the path of material progress without such interference, she is ready to lend both advice and assistance in that direction. But the last thing desired by the British Government would be a protracting over China, much less even a partial annexation. Of me thing, however, Russia may rest pretty well assured—that England will not stand by and see this huge, but helpless Power swallowed piecemeal by its voracious northern neighbour. Fortunately China is not inclined to lend a willing ear to the protestations of Russia. Recent events have made both China and Japan aware that their greatest danger lies northwards, and however much Chinese statesmen may be disposed to resent English persistence in demanding justice, they know well that power is most deserving of trust.

Her Majesty's ship *Audacious* returned from Aberdeen last yesterday evening.

Mr. (M. Daily News) hears that the *Steamer Lord of the Isles* has been chartered by Chinese for \$10,000 a month, for a round voyage between Swatow, Hongkong, and San Francisco.

Return of Visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending March 15th.

Day	Visitors	Books
Monday	32	203
Tuesday	37	215
Wednesday	37	215
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Post-Office Notifications

Mr. James Russell Lowell, the American poet, is now at work on a voluminous essay.

Mrs. George Smith, the Assyriologist, is, we hear, likely to return to London shortly from her tour in Persia.

The death is announced of H. Hippolyte Dussard, the well-known French political economist.

The Earl of Southesk is, the *Daily News* is informed, the author of "Jones Haller," about which there has been controversy and contradiction.

A new magazine, entitled the *Lengham*, is to be issued under the editorship of the Rev. Charles Voysey. It will make its first appearance in March.

The fine Hebrew library—*viz.*, says the *Jewish Chronicle*, belonging to the East India Company's British Museum—left by Joseph L. Rosenheim, of Amsterdam, is now for sale.

Mr. W. Gifford Palgrave, F.R.S., Consul at St. Thomas, has placed in the hands of Messrs. Monahan for publication an account of a visit lately made to the Danish West Indies.

The *Printing Times* say Mr. E. Buchanan basrained an action against the *Examiner* for libel. The *Examiner* had published some of Mr. Swinburne's vigorously worded attacks on Mr. Buchanan.

The death is announced at Ambroseville of Mr. Henry Gasparian, in his eighty-fifth year. He was the oldest surviving member of the Society of Friends in the Eastern Group, having belonged to it since the year 1816.

Mr. Arber has completed two-thirds of the third volume of his great "Treasurer of the Registers of the Stationers' Company." He estimates that he will finish the fourth volume, extending to 1640 A.D., in four years.

In the reference to Mr. Browning's latest poem, the "In Album," a correspondent writes that the criticism by Mr. John Addington Symonds of its metrical quality was one too many for a great generation in London over thirty years ago.

"Hebrew were his popular missionary hymns," says Cransford in his monograph, "of Lyndham, and it is stated that the printer who set it up in type, on the Saturday of its composition, for use on the following Sunday, is still living in Lincoln."

During the fourth quarter of last year, there were eight books published and registered in British Burma, of which three were in the Burmese language, two in English, one in Hindustani, and one in Pwé Karen, and one in Karen.

The statue of M. Van de Weyer at Louvain will be unveiled (a Rassele correspondant writes) at Brussels on the 7th inst. King Leopold II. is said to have been unveiled in France on the 1st inst. The King of the Belgians will be present on both occasions.

M. Garcia do Silva, Professor of Hindostanes at the College of Letters, Oriental Languages, has just received the Cross of Commander of the Portuguese Order of St. Iago, which is only conferred on men of high reputation in science or literature.

The "Evangelists" of Longfellow has been translated into Portuguese blank-verse by Don Miguel Street d'Arenas, a native of the Azores, and editor of the newspaper *Pulsante*. The translation is due to a friend of the translator, to be submitted to Mr. Longfellow.

Sir George Harvey, President of the Royal Scottish Academy, died on January 22nd at Edinburgh, after a protracted illness. Sir George, who was born at Milton, near Perth, was in the seventy-first year of his age. His paintings were chiefly historical subjects.

Robert Browning's son, who took to painting two years ago by Mr. Millais's advice, has lately returned from Antwerp, where he has been studying under M. Heymans, with a number of large studies in oil, which are said to show astonishingly quick progress and considerable power.

Messrs. G. Bell & Sons have in preparation a volume on Derby China. It is intitled "The Derby Pottery Industry of the Nineteenth Century." It contains a series of photographs of the chief staff-workmen, the various marks used, and facsimiles of the old patterns. The author is Mr. John Haslam, of Birmingham.

John Lubbock, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Middleton, Sir Henry Wilnot, Mt. Mr. Evans, M.P., and many others, a subscription has been commenced for erecting in Gosd Churchyard, near Bournemouth, a monument to the late Waterloo veterans who came free that village.—Shaw, the Life Guardsman, who killed ten men with his own sword; Waplington, of the rifle corps, who seized six colours; and Wheatley, who won the Victoria Cross.

The approaching publication announced of a historical work which will cause some sensation in the literary world. It is entitied "Louis de la Roche Tancréde et ses contemporains," by Marins Topin. In this book, constructed in great part by the help of 231 unpublished letters from Louis XIII. to Richelieu, discussed the relations between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the relations of the monarch with the great cardinal are seen under an entirely new aspect.

The alcheldonian Society of London celebrated their annual dinner and entertainment, at Burnes, by a banquet at the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 24th January some two hundred ladies and gentlemen being present. E. Shirre Will presided, and the company included Mr. J. F. Maitland, Sir Henry Holland, Mr. C. S. Murray-McIntyre, Sir Thomas and Ladyakin, Mr. W. Black, and Dr. Charles Hodgkyn. Mr. Macrae Moir gave the tone of the evening. "The immortal Shakespeare," he observed, "was the God of our Country."

The *Courrier du La Gironda* states that when the English evacuated Aquitaine they carried off a number of manuscripts, which were deposited in the Tower of London. The French Minister of Public Instruction, M. Daru, has caused documents would be found to contain interesting historical information, sent delegate over to England to consult the manuscripts, and the results of his researches will be published to commence the publication of the Histoire de Gascony during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

A most valuable MS. has been discovered in the archives of the Archives de l'Armée. In the year 1599, of the northern part of America, by emigrants from Oporto, Amro, and the Island of Terceira. It was written by Francisco de Alencar, a Portuguese explorer. The document is that it was lost during a great earthquake of Lisbon in 1755. This most important document is about to be published by an erudite Azorian gentleman, and will throw much light upon the early history of the discovery of America.—*Athenaeum*.

La Voce della Patria announces that, in digging near Corti, Rome, there has been discovered a fragment of an ancient Roman calendar, containing the names of the months five months of the year. The writing is exactly similar to that of other calendars which have been found, and it may, therefore, be dated as far back as the reign of Augustus. The usual indications of days, festes, and the different games therein are also given. Among the principal solemnities; some of these last are quite new and unknown hitherto. The fragments of the inscription have been made up by learned men on less certain indications. The most recent date which can be read on this precious fragment is that of the dedication of the Altar of Peace by Augustus, in the 745th year of the city.

The new number of Dr. Petermann's *Mitttheilungen* has a peculiar interest for English geographers, because it contains a photo-topographic map of Egypt, the compilation of the Italian Navy Captain Behn. The maps of Egypt are being republished in the German review. In a well-executed map of Stanley's course round this splendid strip of water, over 1,000 miles long, the Italian reviewer remarks that among people the most important point of the expedition is that in which Herr Behn sets in clear light the remarkable contribution by the recent exploration of the coast-line of his views taken from Cairo directly as to the position of the Captain Speke. A letter addressed on this subject to Herr Behn by Colonel Grant, Captain Speke's companion, is given, extracted from the original manuscript, and concludes "This is a glorious confirmation after Burton and others, even to great Lake Tanganyika himself, and various map-makers, who had taken him for granted. They all take up into a mass of legends."

I have survived to see my dear friend Speke so satisfactorily confirmed by Mr. Stanley.

There was no exaggeration in its nature. The reviewer concludes his article by very judicious notice of the work yet to be done before the Victoria Nile, flowing out of the north of the vast sheet of water, can be proved to be the source whence the Nile rises in Egypt; and a hope raised from the promised continuation northward of Mr. Stanley's exploration, in association with the movement made lately by Colonel Gordon in the White Nile, from the opposite quarter.

There is a good deal of discussion at present as to whether the undertaking earns enough to pay the interest on the loan, and it is not so far as the past concerns are concerned, if it is undoubtedly quite true that in no year for which the accounts have been closed, the last year being 1874, has this 5 per cent. interest been paid. The interest on the £175,000, and may remind the dispirited that the principal sums as to 1875 are approximately ascertainable. Above all, it is well known that there was a heavy loss in the year 1873, and that there is no doubt that when the accounts closed it will be found that more than 5 per cent. has been earned. We may direct attention to the following account of the Paris Exposition, which was published in the *Standard* of the 8th ult. The receipts in last year were—

1873.	1874.
Vases, 1,178	1,304
Medals, 23,871	24,583
Stamps, 98,775	1,404

In the above total sum comprised three-fifths from the company's domain, which, during the first three quarters of the year, amounted to about 575,000*fr.* if a proportionate sum is added to the above, the total receipts for the year 2,815,000*fr.* carried over from last year, the income for the year will be £2,860,000*fr.* The totals for 1874 amounted to 18,569,400*fr.* and the company have now received 1,404,000*fr.* disposal of the land should exceed 14,000,000*fr.* and as the statutory interest of 5 per cent. on the capital of 200 millions takes only ten millions, a sum of four millions will remain for a surplus. The company have no doubt that they will or whatever employ the company may decide on. The balance may, however, be reduced by an increase in the charges, for it must be remembered that the company have not yet paid in 1874 that in 1873. There is, however, little doubt that something will remain over to pay a small dividend in addition to the fixed interest. As we have often explained to our readers, our own opinion is that the company have not got a bad property, and our objections to the purchase have been on entirely different grounds. *Economist.*

NEW CURE FOR DUELING.

Perhaps the most celebrated social problem presented for solution in the last days of the last century and the beginning of the present was the question how to suppress duelling. It can hardly be said with certainty what was the cause of the increase in duelling in this country; but probably public opinion had a great deal more to do with the result than any judicial or legislative methods. Some of the most distinguished names of the century, fashionable people and well engaged in duelling expeditions to eradicate it from their territories. Hitherto all such attempts have been doomed at that one of the duellists who had the best of the fight was killed, and the other was obliged to have to pay a sufficient penalty in the sufferings entailed upon him by his wounds, or, if actually killed, escaped, as a matter of course, the vengeance of his law. But now, however, the original and novel plan of inflicting a vindictive punishment upon the body of the slain. This is the Bavarian Government, which has carried out a signal severe measure, and it is very curious to find it so close to Munich, by an officer of the Royal Army. The old laws of the country recognize duelling only a sort of homicide, and condemn the duellist without any reference to the cause of the duelling, and the offender is liable to a punishment of perpetual imprisonment or death. One of these attempts to abolish duelling. One of these consists in the denial to the duellist of the rights of burial. Accordingly, the body of the deceased Count was carried off from the hands of those who were his friends, and was taken to the funeral rites and handed over to the dissecting room of the Munich Hospital. Great efforts are, it seems, being made to suppress duelling, and the Government are determined on an inflexible treatment in the common burial-ground. But if these attempts fail, it is expected that a death blow will be given to duelling in Bavaria. Should it be so, it will be a great triumph for the Government, and a humiliation after death has proved them the fear of judicial vengeance while alive.—*Globe.*

A USEFUL TREE.

Cousul Morgan, in his supplementary report on the trade and co-commerce of Brazil for the year 1874, just issued, makes special mention of the palm tree, and its uses, and its acquisition to any country where it would be condescended to grow. The tree in question is the cocopalme (copernicia centaria), a palm tree, which without any culture develops itself in Ceara, Rio Grande do Norte, Bahia, &c. Perhaps in no country, says Consul Morgan, is a plant applied to so many and varied purposes. It grows the most prolonged life, and its sap and fruit are used for aliment and luxuriant and resin. Its roots possess the same medicinal effects as the sarrapellana. From the trunk are obtained strong fibres, which are used for rope, cordage, and the corner pieces of timber and cordage, and also for clostrous. The palm-leaf with young serves as an appreciable and nutritious food, and therefore also wine, vinegar, and a Court case, it is served on the walls a kind of gum similar in its taste and properties to sago. This plant has often served during the period of excessive droughts as the source of the supply of copal, a resinous substance of the tree musical instruments are made of, also tubes and pumps for water. The delicate fibrous substance of the pith of the stalk and the Court case, it is served on the walls a kind of gum similar in its taste and properties to sago. The pulp of the fruit is of a pleasant taste, and the nut, oily and emulsive, and, after being roasted and reduced to a powder, often used as a substitute for the trunk of the tree a species of flour similar to wheat flour, and is used for a liquid resembling that of the Bahia coconut, dried straw, maize, hats, basins, umbrellas are also made from it; and of this material, which is served on the walls a kind of gum similar in its taste and properties to sago, where it is employed in the manufacture of fine hats, the whole value of which exportation and of such as is utilized by national industry is estimated at 1,117,500*fr.* per annum. Finally from its leaves is produced the bark used in the manufacture of candles, the annual exportation of which exceeds in value 419,250*fr.*

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE STAMPS LAWS.

We reserve our comment on the great case of *Sassoon v. Harris*, which has now been decided by the Supreme Court, until we have had an opportunity of expressing our views on the matter. Unfortunately the Court has wasted by brevity on a side-point which turns out to be of no real interest, viz. whether the policies of insurance were actually stamped; because it appears that the underwriters have not sought to raise for it, it is stated, so as to report and bring out clearly another plea—had intimated a year ago that if the judgment of the Court was in favour of the stamp duty, the stamp duty only they would pay the policy all the same, and have accordingly requested Messrs. Sassoon to send in their policy for payment, and on consideration of the Court's decision, underwriters have not sought to raise for it, it is stated, so as to report and bring out clearly another plea—had intimated a year ago that if the judgment of the Court was in favour of the stamp duty, the stamp duty only they would pay the policy all the same, and have accordingly requested Messrs. Sassoon to send in their policy for payment, and on consideration of the Court's decision, underwriters have not sought to raise for it, it is stated, so as to report and bring out clearly another plea—had intimated a year ago that if the judgment of the Court was in favour of the stamp duty, the stamp duty only they would pay the policy all the same, and have accordingly requested Messrs. 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[illegible]

NAME	CAPTAIN	AS
Batton	Hongkong	P.
Butterfield	Foenglong	O. & M.
Chambers	Hongkong	Vogel
Davis	Hongkong	P. &
Drake	Hongkong	Mason
Elliott	Hongkong	Rossy
Gibbs	Hongkong	A. M.
Henderson	Hongkong	P. &
Jones	Hongkong	Doung
Kelly	Hongkong	Batte
Lewis	Hongkong	P. &
Macdonald	Hongkong	Doung
Nelson	Hongkong	Doung
Parker	Hongkong	Doung
Robinson	Hongkong	Doung
Smythe	Hongkong	Doung
Taylor	Hongkong	Doung
Walker	Hongkong	Doung
Wright	Hongkong	Doung
Zhang	Hongkong	Doung

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now SHOWING—
DRAB SHELL HATS,
**CHRISTIE BLACK AND DRAB FELD
HATS,**
Newest Shapes.
PASTEL SILK HATS.
LONG SCARVES,
OPEN WINDSOR-SCARVES
Latest Design.
**The Point in Hand Club, Czar, and other Ne
Styles in made-up**
SCARVES.
CLUB HOUSE CRAVATS
and
SILK AND WOOL MUFFLERS.
NEW COLLARS,
including the Thudum, Carnival, Olyde, Lotheria
Society, Connaught, and De Jarnac.
THE ARGOUS WRISTBAND.
WHITE LONGQUOT SHIRTS,
Military Fronts.
DRESS SHIRTS,
Embroidered Fronts.
**OXFORD TWILL AND REGATTA
SHIRTS.**
Neat Patterns.
Dawson's best quality
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Single and Double Soles,
Kid, Walking, and Cloth Tops,
WALKING STICKS
and
SILK UMBRELLAS,
with the New Patent Spring Fastener.
WATERPROOF COATS,
Black and Drab Zephyr and Tweed
Mackintosh.
THIN MELTONS,
for Dust Coats.
WHITE KERSEYMERE,
for Racing Breeches,
COLORIED SILKS AND SATINS,
for Racing.
JACKETETS AND CAPS.
A Few Suit Lengths of
PANTRY TWEEDS,
Choice Patterns.
A well selected Stock of
**TROWSERINGS AND BLACK AND BLUE
BERLIN COATINGS.**
BLACK AND BLUE BROADOLOTHS,
for Dress Suits.
ULSTER FLIZES,
for Irish Over-Coats.
These Goods made up to measure on the
premises under the Supervision of Experienced
European Cutters,
&c., &c., &c.

SAYLE AND CO.
"VICTORIA EXCHANGE,"
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET
HONGKONG.

DELICIOUS GINGER BRAND
\$4 per Dozen.
SPIRITS OF WINE, for Lamps,
\$8 per Dozen.
Apply to the
HONGKONG DISTILLERY Co.,
1209 Hongkong, 6th August, 1875.

DO DE MONTEBELLO ORATE
BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE—
Quarts..... \$15 per case (1 dozen).
Pints..... \$20 " " " "
5% discount on 25 Cases.

BOURBON WHISKEY,
\$12 per case (1 dozen).
FOR SALE BY
HEARD & Co.,
975-Hongkong, 23rd Aug. 1875.

NOW ON SALE.
IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY
PUNTI AND MANDARIN
PRONUNCIATION.
An Anglo-Chinese Dictionary, published at
the Daily Press Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensive and practical accuracy
this work stands unrivalled. All the new
words which the Chinese have of late years been
compelled to coin to express the numerous ob-
jects and modes of life introduced by Western
science generally, which the rapid advance
of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are
here given as *sic et non*. Each word is fully
illustrated and explained, forming excellent ex-
amples for students of a more instructive nature.
Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are
given, the accents being carefully marked so
that the principles hitherto attained. The type-
graphy displays the accuracy of an attempt
to make the Chinese and English type correspond
in the size of body, thereby effecting a con-
venience of space, achieving a clearness in pro-
portionally obtained, and dispensing with the
vast margin and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.
To illustrate this we give a few examples:

Following lists are submitted for consideration:
Johnson's Vocabulary about 16,000 Eng-
lish characters and McDuff's English and
Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, while
this work contains more than 50,000 Eng-
lish words, and upwards of 500,000 Chinese charac-
ters. Again, despite all the grammars and
other elementary works as yet published, no
student of this difficult language absolutely re-
quires examples to display the various ap-
lications and central notions of different words, but
have one general meaning. Of these examples
this work contains more than five times as
many as any other Dictionary hitherto pub-
lished.

For practical purposes the arrangement
of the work is so complete, that a referen-
ce to its pages enables a person who under-
stands English to communicate effectively
with native speakers of Chinese without knowl-
edge of the latter. In this respect the work will be found
indispensable to all Europeans residing in
China, and to the natives themselves if they
wish to acquire a knowledge of their own lan-
guage. It is perfectly acquainted with the
particular trends in England and interested
China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.
It comprises upwards of two thousand illus-
trative pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
59, PATERNOSTER ROW,
W. C. ENGLAND.
"DAI PAU PEE." OFFICE, HONGKONG.

Freight Apply To To be Despatched

Field & Swire	On or about 22nd inst.
Hagdon & Co.	Quick despatch.
Hagdon & Co.	Quick despatch.
O. S. Co.	On 1st prox., at 3 p.m.
S. S. Co.	On 15th prox., at 3 p.m.
Hagdon & Co.	Quick despatch.
Hagdon & Co.	Quick despatch.
Hagdon & Co.	Quick despatch.
Sassoon, Sons & Co.	To-morrow, at 5 p.m.
Livingston & Co.	On 25th inst., at noon.
O. S. N. Co.	In 23rd inst., at noon.
Shing.	On 2nd inst.
O. S. N. Co.	On 20th inst., at noon.
McG. Heaton.	Today, at noon.
Las Laprak & Co.	Today, at 3 p.m.
O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Grifford & Swire.	On or about 22nd inst.
O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Las Laprak & Co.	Today, at noon.
Las Laprak & Co.	On 15th inst., daylight.

Vessels on the Berth.

THE SHIP
FOR AMOY, TAKAO, AND TAMSUI.
WINNING to the incendency of the weather
the departure of the Steamship
"HALLONG,"
Captains Abbott, DOUGLAS, and FORTS, is POS-
PONED until TO-DAY, the 17th inst., at
Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
84 353 Hongkong, 15th March, 1876.

FOR MANILA.
"ESMERALDA."
Captains Thelard, will be despatched as above
TO-DAY, the 17th inst., at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
54 354 Hongkong, 15th March, 1876.

THE Spanish Steamer.
"LEONOR."
will be despatched for the above Port TO-
DAY, the 17th inst., at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAK & Co.
54 345 Hongkong, 15th March, 1876.

**FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND
CALCUTTA.**
"ABRATON APOAE."
Captains MacLivist, will leave for the above
Ports TO-MORROW, the 18th inst., at 3 P.M.
Despatches will close at 5.30 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
94 328 Hongkong, 15th March, 1876.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND ROOHOOW.
"DOUGLAS."
Captains Baraie, will be despatched for the
above Ports on SUNDAY, the 18th inst.,
daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAK & Co.
41 334 Hongkong, 15th March, 1876.

THE Steamship
"FERONIA."
will leave for the above Port on WEDNES-
DAY, the 22nd inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEP & SHING,
Bromham Street
7d 355 Hongkong, 16th March, 1876.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rat-
es for HANKOW, SWATOW, and PORTS IN
JAPAN.
"NESTOR."
will be despatched on or about the 23rd inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents
848 Hongkong, 15th March, 1876.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
"DIOMED."
will be despatched on or about the 22nd inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents
337 Hongkong, 15th March, 1876.

**FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY
AND MELBOURNE.**
(Calling off the coast of AFRICA, and
BOWEN, KEEL, and KAR, to land.
"Malacca" (Passenger).
THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam
Company's Steamer
"QUEENSLAND."
Captains Craig, will be despatched as above
SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
11d 359 Hongkong, 15th March, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
"SYDENHAM."
A British Clipper Ship
Frank Bristol, Master, will load for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
803 Hongkong, 4th March, 1876.

FOR LONDON.
"SARAH NICHOLSON."
953 Tons Register, Captain Selkirk, will leave
for the above Port, and will have quick
despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
174 Hongkong, 7th February, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
"ALATHRY RICH."
Ray T. Lewis, Master, will load for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
141 Hongkong, 1st February, 1876.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).
"SAMUEL S. REED."
White, Master, will load for the above Port, and
will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
140 Hongkong, 1st February, 1876.

THE American Ship.
"CHALICE."
Whampoa, and will have quick despatch
above, for
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
139 Hongkong, 1st February, 1876.

**NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY AT HAMBURG.**
THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are pre-
pared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent
of \$65,000, on first-class risks at current rat-
es. 874 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are pre-
pared to GRANT INSURANCES at Cur-
rent Rates.
MELBOERS & Co.,
Agents, ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
789 Hongkong, 25th October, 1874.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company at Fire
Ports, are prepared to grant Policies against
Fire to the extent of \$40,000, on Buildings
on Goods stored thereon.
DOUGLAS LAPRAK & Co.
717 Hongkong, 25th November, 1875.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, PORT
DE GALLE, ADEN, SUET, ISMALIA,
PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSILLIES.

BOMBAY, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 23rd of March, 1876,
"TIGRE," Commanded by M. BAYARD, with
MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO,
will leave this Port for the above place.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for
the Port of Call for the 24th instant, and
transit through Marseilles for the principal
places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon
of the 24th instant on board until 8 P.M. on the 23rd
March, 1876. (Parcels are not to be
on board; they must be placed at the Agents
Office.) Contents and value of Packages
required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1876.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUET, MALTA,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MESE,
SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON.

ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE TEMERARIO, Oriental Steam
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
"THERIAN," Captain A. H. JOHNSON, with
Honorables' Mails, Passengers, Specie, and
CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places
THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 2 P.M.
Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M.
the 29th idem.

For particulars regarding Freight and
Bills, apply to the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE
PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

* A Written Declaration of the Contents
and Value of the Packages for the Overland
Route is required by the Egyptian Government
and must be delivered by the Shipper to the
Agents, at the Company's Office of Landing
at the Port of Call. The Shipper is
himself responsible for any Detention
Provision which may happen from the in-
correctness of such declaration.

Shippers of cargo for Bombay are requested
to take note of the Steamers leaving Hong-
kong in correspondence with the Australian
Steamers from Galle to Bombay, may call
Colombo.

Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's
Black Bills of Lading.

A. MEYER, Superintendent
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation
Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 14th March, 1876.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM
SHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PAS-
SENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES
AND EUROPE.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AIR-
CONNECTING RAILROAD
COMPANIES
AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. BELGIO will be despatched
from San Francisco, via Yokohama,
SATURDAY, the 1st April, at 3 P.M., taking
Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United
States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4
of the 31st instant. Parcel Packages will
be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day.
Cargo Packages must be marked to add
in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for
months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent
on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight
Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company,
Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1876.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OYEA-
RAU RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE next U. S. Mail Steamer will be
dispatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama,
on SATURDAY, the 16th April, 1876, at 3 P.M.,
taking Passengers and Freight for Japan,
United States, and Europe.

Through Freight Rates and Bills
Lading issued for transportation to Yohan-
and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco,
to ports in Mexico, Central and South America,
and to New York and San Francisco, via OYEA-
RAU RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S.S. Com-
pany will leave Shanghai, via the Island Sea Port,
about same date, and make close connection
at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection
various lines of steamers to England, France,
and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4
of the 14th proximo. Parcel Packages will
be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day.
Cargo Packages must be marked to add
in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage
Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,
Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, March 15th, 1876.

COAL DEPOT.

COALS of all description supplied to Steam-
ships by the United States Navy.

Orders may be left at the Godowns, Warehouse
with Mr. J. MACLEOD, or LEONG AH YEE,
Praya.

LANDSTRIN & CO.
6th 1680 Hongkong, 1st November, 1875.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the Sale of their Goods
Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. T.
RENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID COBURN
Sons, Altrincham.

W. H. BOLD, KARBEG & CO.
at 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent of the Praya Gunpowder
Works, Manufacturing Arms and Ammunition,
Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; the
Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety
Fuse. [ly 1026 July 1876]

成煤記號
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop be-
lieves to inform the public that this Shop has
been established since 1855, in Endicott's Lane, and
that he has always a great quantity of BEST
COAL in store for Sale. Gentleman or Ship
masters wishing to patronize him, are requested
to apply at his Shop.

17147 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1875.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native
Community, the Chinese Issue of the
Paper has been, from the commencement of
China New Year, issued daily instead of
alternate days as before.

The Paper, under the Editorship of the
Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Man-
agement, under the Direction of a Well Educated
Chinese Gentleman, gives reliable commercial
and general information, and has the an-
guage of the Native and the community in to
vertisements and News as the English Do.
in connection with the Foreign Community.
Change for Advertisements will be as before.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1874.

A mail will close

For Amoy, Tientsin, and Fuzhou.—Per E. Looan, to-day, the 17th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Hongkong.—Per Flyce, to-day, the 17th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Portland.—Per Bark Centaur, to-day, the 17th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Singapore.—Per Emerald, to-day, the 17th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Manilla.—Per Teconor, to-day, the 18th inst., at 3.30 P.M.

For Swatow and Batavia.—Per bark Jan Wilton, to-day, the 17th inst., at 5 P.M.

For Singapore, Penang, and Jeddah.—Per Singapore, to-morrow, the 18th inst., at 2.30 P.M.

For Siam, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per Douglas, to-morrow, the 18th inst., at 6 P.M.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET

The French Contract Packet *TIGRE* will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., with Mail to and through the Straits Settlements, Malacca, to Europe, Singapore, Aden, Seyebelles, Rouillon, Mauritius, St. Helena, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 20th instant,

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes.

Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 21st instant,

7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 A.M., Registry of Letters closes.

11 A.M., Post Office closes except for Letters.

11.10 A.M., Letters (but Letteronly) addressed to the United Kingdom or to Singapore may be posted on payment of Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage until

11.50 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSURES entirely.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster-General
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 9th March, 1876.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET

The English Contract Packet *TEWTER* will be despatched with the Mail for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 30th instant.

The following will be the hours of closing Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 29th instant,

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes.

6 P.M., Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 30th instant,

7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 A.M., Post Office closes except for Letters.

10.15 A.M., Letters may be posted on payment of a LATE FEE of 18 cents extra postage, until

11 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSURES entirely.

11.30 A.M., Letters (but Letteronly) addressed to the United Kingdom by Branch or to Singapore, may be posted on payment of a LATE FEE of 18 cents extra postage.

1.50 A.M., Posting on Board cesses.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster-General
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 16th March, 1876.

Arrangements have been made for the Registration of Correspondence exchanged between the United States of America and this Colony by Pacific Mail Packets of the Oriental Steam Ship Company.

The Regulations require that the rate for letter, and above the Postage. This as well as the Postage, must be prepaid.

No letters can be Registered after 2 P.M. the day of departure of the Mail.

Many boxes of letters are received at the Office not sealed, that is to say, the box has fastened with sealing wax; but there is no provision against such boxes.

The intention of boxholders is called to notice of carefully sealing such boxes so as to make them more recognizable, and of sending a Book or receipt with them. The omission of either of these things would do away with the contents of the boxes so received at Post Office; the omission of the former, whether part of them might not have been extracted for the sake of the Postage Stamp.

As some misapprehension exists regarding the transmission of Packages and Samples through the Post, it is hereby notified for general information, that the Privilege of carrying such articles through the post at the rate of postage applicable to them is restricted to bona fide Trade Patterns or Samples of Merchandise. Goods sent for Sale, or in execution of an order (whether retail or wholesale), or for other such purposes sent by one individual to another (who are not actually patronizing samples, are not admissible.

Arrangements having been made up which Mails for London arriving at Suva Bay, will be forwarded to the Straits Settlements destination via Brindisi, it is hereby notified that the rates of postage, which must be paid in advance, on correspondence addressed to the United Kingdom so forwarded, will be as follows, viz:

For Letters..... 4 cents per half ounce.
For Newspapers..... " 8 "

For Books and Papers..... " 10 "

For Patterns..... " 12 "

(every additional " 12 "

Postage on Correspondence forwarded to Private Parties to the Straits Settlements must be prepaid at the following rates, viz:

For Letters..... 8 cents per 1 ounce.
For Papers..... " 2 "

For Book Packages..... " 10 "

For Patterns..... " 12 "

The registration fee on each corresponding Twelve cents for each Letter, Paper, or Package.

Correspondence for New Zealand via the Straits.

A considerable amount of Correspondence being received directed to New Zealand and other Ports, the Government of the Straits and Land Post Office has declined to receive Mails by that route, hence there is no alternative to forward such Correspondence via Gallapagos Islands, and thence by the regular service of the Torres Straits Steamers to communicate with New Zealand should address their letters, &c., to the care of an Agent at Sydney.

There is a common belief in the existence of a Parcel Post by which articles as Fine Cloths, Silk Dresses, Jewellery, &c., and small Toys, &c., can be forwarded at low rates, and such parcels are frequently sent, but as things can only be sent as Letters, and the charge-rate is 12 cents per half-ounce, such parcels are very expensive.

Private Steamers. All such packages should be registered as cargo, and the charges for freight, consignment, and delivery, as they are now constituted by Messrs. LAURENCE & CO., of Mr. W. H. NORRIS, which, for anything over 5 ounces, will be found cheaper than Parcel Post.

The Post Office of Victoria (Australia) has given notice to the General Post Office in London that Articles of Weight exceeding 1 lb. and Colonies, and Goods subject to Customs, under the undersigned considers it necessary to modify this Regulation known to the Public, and state that any letters or packets containing such articles or goods which are sent by Post, with their contents, to be forfeited.

The rates of postage which must be paid in advance, changeable on Packets of private steamers, from the Straits Settlements to Hongkong to the United Kingdom by the United States. Packets via San Francisco are as follows, viz:—

For Letters..... not exceeding 1 cent.

In weight..... " 2 "

For a packet above 1 ounce not exceeding 2 ounces..... " 4 "

For a packet above 2 ounces not exceeding 4 ounces..... " 8 "

And eight cents for every additional four ounces.

These rates apply to Printed Circulars, 2-Lined, Market Reports, and all printed papers, and also to Manuscript Letters, and Trade Documents or Samples.

Extracts.

A RAIN-DROP.
Noblesse and with a rain-drop smelt
It is the sea.
Silent there the rain-drop smelt
And in the air it fell, and then it fell,
The rain-drop smelt, "Here am I, I am I,
No further land."
To cool its soul, 'Tis a drop's cost
What knows the water salt sea and I?
Into an open shell,
Dip in the sea.
Noblesse and with the rain-drop fell,
And by low, subtle alchemy,
Into a shining pearl changed.
A pearl of white,
No diver who the deep sea might
Had seen or dreamed a fairer sight.
To-day, he dreamed, every gem
Was kneeling to
Set in a royal diadem,
And thus came to its pedigree.
They return not the rain-drop smelt
To the sea.
From bloom and leaf, Of that drop's cost,
Naught knew the bitter salt sea smelt.

BABY.

Did you ever watch a dear little baby
waking from his morning nap? It is one of
the prettiest sights in the world. There is
the crib with its small preparations and snow-
white drapery that covers something, outlined
round and plump. There is nothing to re-
veal what it is; not the slightest movement
of the pillow, witness that is visible—un-
till the child awakes, actual life. Until
the hour-dial of the clock with stands
sentinel like yourself, has twice made its
circuit. Then there is a slight pulsing in
the white drapery, a small pink, tremulous
hand, fair as a rosebud, is thrust out,
and from the nest thus broken into
appears a round, diminutive face, with
wide open eyes that have not much
speculation in them as yet; soon, how-
ever, they cease to stare, and become
questioning, serious, as if wondering what
kind of a world it is they open upon;
and the head lifts itself just a little, and
snow-white feet stand up unobtrusively,
with a simultaneous movement, each foot
which has an attendant angel. But the
head is too heavy—it falls back on the
pillow with its own sweet weight, the hair
all damp and golden—the cheeks peachy—the
mouth just parted, as the angels kissed
it in dreams. A first lingering go-o-o comes
from its rosy depths, sweeter than any bird's
song, for it has a spirit tone and yet retains
a thrill as if it were the chirping of a
bird. Its hands are lifted impudently—the baby
is awake, and comes to be an angel.

AN OLD INN IN WESTMINSTER.

One of the oldest taverns in the metropolis,
bearing the sign of "The Cock," surrounded
a quaint old inn-yard, stood till 1871 on the
north side of Tottenham Street. An ancient
cent of arms, the reputation of the inn
carved in stone, discovered in this house,
was valued up in the front of the building.
"Tradition," writes Mr. Larwood in his
"History of Sign-boards," says that the
workmen employed at the building of the
east end of Westminster Abbey, in the reign
of Henry VIII., used to receive their wages
here. Later, it enjoyed a reputation for
another account, as having been the inn from
which the first stage-coach to Oxford started,
some two centuries ago. Those who know
the inn down to a very recent date say that
in the back parlour there was a picture of a
jolly and bluff-looking man in a red coat,
who is said to have been his driver. The
house was built so as to be in a quiet and
spacious inn-yard, much frequented by
carriers, not unlike some of those still stand-
ing in Rillington Place and the Borough.
The house in all probability was in former
times an inn of considerable importance, as its
rafters and timbers were principally of cedar
intermixed with oak. It was formerly en-
tered by steps. The building exhibited traces
of great antiquity, and appeared at one time
to have been a house of some pretensions.
There was a curious hiding-place on the
staircase, which may have secreted either a
"mass priest" or else a highwayman in the
days when both were in open hostility to the
law of the land. In the house was also for-
merly a massive carving of Abraham about
to offer his son Isaac, and Simon's six
representing the Adoration of the Magi, said
to have been kept in pledge, at some remote
period, for an unpaid score. The Cock may
have been adopted as a sign here on account
of the vicinity of the Abbey, of which St.
Peter was the patron, for in the Middle Ages
a cock crowing on the top of a pillar was
often one of the accessories in a picture of the
"Ascension." This certainly was a very un-
lucky allusion for the saint, particularly when ac-
companied with such a sneering rhyme as
that under the sign of the Red Cock in Am-
sterdam in 1682. On the one side was written—
"When the cock began to crow
St. Peter began to cry."
On the reverse—
"The cock does not crow for nothing;
—Casell's Old and New London.

HOW INDIANS CURE MEAT AND DRESS SKINS.

When her lord has killed a buffalo the
woman's work begins. She has to skin it,
the meat to secure, and all to pack upon
ponies or mules, and carry to camp where
the meat must be cured. This is done by
cutting it into thin slices, and hanging it
over poles in the hot sunshine, where it is
soon dried thoroughly; then it is packed
fresh in packages of about one hundred
pounds each, and enclosed in a nice folding
sack of thick buffalo skin, prepared espe-
cially for the purpose. This is not dressed
down, but is left in its form, and is very
soft and pliable. After the meat is taken
care of the skin must be looked after. These
skins are taken at this season of the year
are mostly dressed for hides. They are first
staked on a smooth spot of ground, and
water put upon them, when they are ready
for flaying. This consists in removing the
skin with an instrument made of a
straight bar of iron, about two feet in length,
flattened at one end and fixed to an edge.
This being grasped in the hand, and a suc-
cession of quick blows given, the work slowly
proceeds. The skin is then dried, and the
hair is removed in a dry state, and the
skin reduced to the proper thickness by
dressing down on the hair side. This is done
with an instrument made by firmly tying a
flat piece of meat, dried to a leathery state,
one end, and with the corners rounded, to a
large prong of a deer's horn. This is so
trimmed, in connection with the body of the
horn, as to form an elbow, and is used as a
little as a scraper uses his adze. This work
is usually done in the cool of the morn-
ing. The bones of the animal, being properly
taken care of for the purpose, are now
soaked and squeezed by the hand until
reduced to a paste, and applied to both sides
of the skin, which is afterwards worked and
rubbed until flexible. The preparation of
robes is from winter skins, and differs from
the foregoing only in being dressed down on
the flesh side, as the robe and the wool are
fair upon the robe, and is more thoroughly
worked, and soaked with a sharp
gritted stone—Bates.

OUR MEDITERRANEAN POLICY.

There is no reason why we should shrink
from the task of supervising, not only the
finances, but all the civil affairs of Egypt.
The irritation which was aroused in France
has already subsided; the dissolution of the
National Assembly will soon absorb the whole
attention of Frenchmen; with the outputs of
the most powerful army in the world
engaged within a few marches of Paris, and
their military frontier defences, we greatly
doubt if Egypt will long remain a subject
of discussion. The overthrow of the
Ottoman Government in Europe will certainly
release them from any further subjec-
tion to the Sultan, and he would be well
advised in placing himself, his dynasty, and
his dominions under the formal protection of
Great Britain for ever. He and his family
might be assigned a definite precedence at
the English Court whenever they chose to
visit it; it should certainly be immediately
renewed to him, and his position would
then be infinitely safer and in every
way better than as the vassal of a decaying
Power, or as a nominally independent
suzerain in perpetual financial difficulties.
And these difficulties arise entirely from the
want of honest administration. Nothing but
English help can put an end to his embur-
someness, but that help must be something
more than temporary, as at present; it must
be systematic. If Israel should declare
himself independent, his kingdom would still
be a prey to the adventures of different na-
tions who now make a living out of his diffi-
culties. There seems to be no way out of
the wood but that which was suggested.
We have said that the Turkish Government,
worn out by its European territories, should
be established in Asia Minor, and that it will
be our duty to see that the Rapprochement
and the head of the Persian Gulf are clear
of any hostile influence. It will also be the
duty of those who have always advocated the
construction of the Canal to bring forward
and we trust that Mr. Andrew and Sir George
Jenkinson will not lose the opportunity pre-
sented to them. An accident to a single
ship would close the Canal for days; and
although the railway would still remain to
Suez, we ought to possess an alternative
route to India. The Eastern question
covers more territory than people generally
imagine; it embraces the whole subject
of preserving the balance of power in
Asia. Nothing could be devised better cal-
culated to keep off intruders on the north-
western frontier of India than railway com-
munication from the Mediterranean coast to
the Persian Gulf, or as we hope to see,
Caucasia itself. There remains the question
of the islands of Candia and Cyprus. Neither
of these must be allowed to fall into the
hands of any foreign Power. It is worth
consideration whether one at least should
not be occupied the moment the Turkish
Government is financially overthrown. On
the whole, then, we may say that the present
situation has no dangers for England; it has
nothing but a bold forward policy, begun,
and not carried, from taking the initiative
when necessary. Russia will almost cer-
tainly obtain the prize which has so long
been in the minds of her statesmen; Austria
will, we hope, gain something in any new
distribution of territory; and even the Sultan
will exchange a position of comparative
danger for one of comparative security.
England can scarcely hope for any advantage
by interfering; and we are unable to see
what she has to gain by quarrelling with
Russia. If the mouth of the Danube
remains in its present hands, it would
be hard to find a pretext for a difference
between Russia and the other two Powers
interested, and Russia could not justly com-
plain if she were to find a more strip of water between
her and her new dominions.—St. James's
Magazine.

SIMON SHORT'S SON SAMUEL.

Shrewd Simon short, sewed shoes.
Saw Simon's son, spreading
sunshine, successively, say Simon's small,
shabby shop still standing staunch, saw
Simon's self, same sneaking sign still swing-
ing, silently speechifying; Simon Short,
Smithfield's sole surviving shoemaker. Shoes
sewed, sold superbly; Simon's spy sedu-
cible spouse, Sally Short, sewed shoes,
shuffled shoes, stuffed shoes, six shoes
shrewdly, same Seth, Samuel, Stephen,
Saul, Shadrach, Silas—sold sundries. Sober
Seth sold sugar, starch, spice; simple Sam
sold saddles, sashes, serows; sagacious Ste-
phen sold silk, satins, shawls; sceptical
Saul sold silver, salvers; selfish Shad-
rach sold silver, shawls; Silas sold
Sally Short's snuffed shoes.

THE ORIGIN OF "PUNCH."

Mr. William Tegg sends to the Athenaeum
the following interesting particulars as to
the origin of Punch.—In early life I was
from the nature of my business engagements,
thrown much into the society of men of
letters, artists, engravers, &c., and more
especially, I was much in the society of
Mr. Punch, who was a man of letters, an
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